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DOCTRINES AND FRACTURES

Media Narratives and Psychological Warfare

The mainstream media has consistently promoted a narrative of internal division within the MAGA movement. This approach is often interpreted as a form of psychological warfare designed to encourage voter disengagement and fatigue. By framing specific foreign policy actions—such as the recent capture of Nicolás Maduro—as a betrayal of core principles, these operations attempt to create a political vacuum.

This strategy mirrors the tactics of color revolutions, where latent wedge issues are amplified to create social friction. The objective is not necessarily to change the minds of political opponents but to demoralize supporters so they remain home during critical periods, allowing manufactured protests to dominate the public sphere. Historical examples, such as the 2014 Maidan demonstrations in Ukraine, illustrate how foreign intervention and social destabilization can lead to the overthrow of elected governments and prolonged conflict.

The Venezuela Operation and the Monroe Doctrine

The administration’s actions in Venezuela have drawn criticism from some figures who argue that the operation contradicts "America First" principles regarding nation-building and foreign intervention. However, the administration maintains that capturing an indicted criminal with a substantial U.S. bounty is a matter of national security rather than a "forever war."

The justification for this operation rests on several key factors:

1. The presence of a hostile regime in the U.S. hemisphere that exports drugs and harbors violent cartels.
2. The seizure of billions of dollars in American oil assets by the Caracas government.
3. The invitation of adversarial powers, such as Russia and China, to establish a presence near the U.S. border.
4. Evidence of Venezuelan interference in the 2020 U.S. election.

These actions are consistent with the recently published National Security Strategy, which revives the Monroe Doctrine. This "Donroe Doctrine" emphasizes that while the United States will avoid European entanglements, it will aggressively defend its own hemisphere from foreign influence and criminal destabilization.

The Economic Pillar: The Necessity of the Gold Standard

A crucial but often overlooked component of national sovereignty and stability is the establishment of sound money. According to economists Ludwig von Mises and Murray N. Rothbard, sound money is best achieved through a monetary standard based on precious metals, specifically gold. Mises argued that the selection of gold as money was not a theoretical deduction but a historical fact based on its unique physical and chemical properties.

The historical emergence of the gold standard was actually a "crushing defeat" for governments that had attempted to mandate a bimetallic system between gold and silver, a policy that failed because bureaucrats consistently misconstrued market exchange ratios. Once established, the gold standard became a symbol of Western civilization, facilitating the growth of liberty, democracy, and international trade during the age of capitalism.

The Philosophy of Sound Money and Government Limitation

The opposition to the gold standard is often driven by those who seek to manipulate the economy or expand government power. Mises

noted that nationalists and interventionists loathe the gold standard because it acts as a serious obstacle to their ability to manipulate prices, wage rates, and the money supply. By making the supply of money dependent on the profitability of gold production, the standard effectively limits a government’s power to resort to inflation.

Critics often attack gold for its lack of "stability" in purchasing power, but Mises argued that the very notion of stable purchasing power is absurd in a changing world. He contended that the real goal of these critics is to give governments the power to manipulate currency without being hindered by an external factor like gold. Furthermore, the struggle against the gold standard is viewed as part of a larger "process of destruction" where totalitarian omnipotence is substituted for individual liberty.

Murray Rothbard extended these views by advocating for a complete free market in money, free from any government invasion of person or property. He emphasized that in a truly free market, money would be treated as a unit of weight—such as grams or ounces—rather than abstract, government-controlled units like "dollars" or "francs". This shift would return economic control to the people and prevent the "superstition" that governments can create wealth by simply printing paper.

Global Strategic Synchronicity in 2026

The current geopolitical landscape is defined by rapid shifts across multiple theaters. In Iran, a severe collapse of the national currency has led to a massive affordability crisis and widespread protests. The administration has signaled that the U.S. is prepared to prevent the Iranian regime from retaliating against its citizens.

In Ukraine, the appointment of Kyrylo Budanov—a figure with deep ties to U.S. intelligence—as Chief of Staff suggests a move toward more direct coordination with the CIA, potentially sidelining European

mediators. Meanwhile, the resolution of the Maduro standoff in Venezuela serves as a signal of U.S. resolve within its own sphere of influence.

Conclusion: A Strategy of Resolution

The administration’s foreign policy is defined by "strategic impatience" and the goal of "compression." Rather than engaging in prolonged, open-ended conflicts, the focus is on rapidly resolving inherited crises to allow for a return to domestic priorities. By applying the Monroe Doctrine and considering the economic protections of sound money, the administration seeks to shorten conflict timelines and establish a secure, self-interested national policy.

As the current political theatre suggests, the debate over regime change and national interests continues to be a central point of contention for commentators and policymakers alike. However, the move toward hemispheric security and economic sovereignty through sound money remains a cornerstone of the current strategic framework.

The gold standard remains the most effective tool for removing the determination of purchasing power from the political arena and ensuring that wealth is not eroded by government ambition. As Mises concluded, those who fight the gold standard are often choosing national autarky and war over free trade and peace.